

THEY WILL SQUEAL

When Our Uncle Samuel Strikes Back.

BLOW AIMED AT A VITAL SPOT

Retaliation for Seal Smuggling Justly Proposed—Canada Must Take the Responsibility.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—There were two events in the United States senate today which were of great significance in view of the pending controversy with Great Britain. The committee on naval affairs, without any discussion as to party, unanimously reported the bill of Senator Hale to provide for the building of new battle ships, and to appropriate \$500,000 for experiments in torpedoes. And Mr. Morgan of the committee on foreign affairs, introduced a bill to abrogate the bonding privilege. Mr. Morgan is the leading democratic member of the committee on foreign affairs, and his actions are of importance as indicating the views entertained by many senators as to the proper solution of the pending difficulty.

Mr. Morgan would absolutely abrogate the bonding privilege and leave the railroads of the dominion of Canada to find their own way to the sea as best they can, during the five months in the year when the mouth of the St. Lawrence is frozen, and when they now avail themselves of the privilege of transit through the United States to make exports in American harbors. The bill of Senator Morgan speaks for itself. It is regarded by many as

The Most Vital Blow which could be struck at Great Britain. It is known that Great Britain has very little personal interest in the seal controversy. It is evident from the communication of Lord Salisbury, transmitted through the British minister here, that the action which has been taken by Lord Salisbury in refusing to continue the *modus vivendi* is due to the representations which have been made to the British government by the Behring sea commissioners.

The attitude of Great Britain, therefore, it is assumed here, is taking in the interests of Canada. One of the most eminent men in the senate said, speaking of this subject: "In view of these admitted facts, it seems right that the United States should therefore strike a blow upon the responsible party, and where it will hit the hardest, and have vital effect. Canada is responsible for the situation. We cannot argue with Canada, but we can strike a blow at Canada by abrogating the bonding privilege, which we have an entire right to do, and of which the government of Canada or of Great Britain can not properly complain. That is a matter in our own discretion. It is true that Canada can withdraw privileges which are nominally granted to the United States of having vessels pass through the Welland canal. The United States can very readily forego any advantage which it may derive from the transit through the canal and through Canada. It would be easier for the United States to make an aggressive contest by withdrawing the bonding privilege than by sending a man or a vessel to the Behring Sea." It is evident that those who are interested in the Canadian railroads may have something to think about if the present agitation over the Behring Sea matter is to continue. The preliminary discussion in the senate, executive session, upon the Behring Sea arbitration treaty, has disclosed the fact that there is a very powerful party there in favor of retaliation by proceeding against the Canadian railroads if Lord Salisbury shall refuse to continue the *modus vivendi*.

There has always been a strong party in the senate in favor of proceeding against the Canadian railroads. Mr. Frye of Maine, who has always insisted that the Canadian railroads ought not to have the advantage over the American trunk lines, made an aggressive speech, of which retaliation was the theme. He was supported, it is said,

by Senator Cullem, who is the chairman of the inter-state commerce committee. The fact that Mr. Frye took this position will not escape notice, for geographical as well as political reasons. The strength which the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk railroads have hitherto had in congress, and the means by which they have been enabled to avert at different times irritating legislation, have been the combination of the producers of the northwest and the consumers of the New England coast in the United States senate. The senators from the extreme northwest states and the Pacific coast have united with the senators from New England in favor of the Canadian railroads. Mr. Frye is one of the few exceptions to the rule among New England senators. It is believed that one of the Connecticut senators is quite as vigorous as Mr. Frye against the Canadian railroads.

We are familiar with the situation which would be a very much greater blow could be struck at Canadian interests by the abrogation of the bonded privilege. The value of this bonding privilege to the Dominion of Canada is probably not well understood. The value of the duty of free imports into the Dominion of Canada through the United States for a period of nineteen years from the confederation of the provinces was computed some time since by government authorities. It showed that the annual excess of the imports over the exports for that period was \$141,575,000.

would have equaled \$70,000,000, the annual excess equaled \$141,575,000. The latter sum measures the annual saving made by the Canadian in escaping the payment of duties on merchandise imported through the United States, and the annual loss to ourselves, provided that with the imposition of duties the volume of movement had been the same.

AFRAID OF AN UPRISING.

Companions of the Executed Anarchists Are Acquitted.

MADRID, March 10.—The court martial convened at Xere to try the remaining prisoners captured in the raid upon the town in January last today delivered a verdict of acquittal. Upon the verdict being announced there was great rejoicing among the populace and much surprise was expressed by the more conservative element. The prisoners were engaged in the same fight for which four of their companions had suffered death. It is said the authorities dreaded that the conviction of the prisoners might result in a general uprising and concluded to be satisfied with the example given by the recent executions.

MRS. JAMES G. BLAINE, JR.

Her Condition Reported to be Slightly Improved Today.

NEW YORK, March 10.—At the New York hotel today it was reported that the condition of Mrs. James G. Blaine, Jr.,



Jr., who was taken seriously ill yesterday, was slightly improved. She is still a very sick woman, and no one but her physician is allowed in her room. To a note inquiring after Mrs. Blaine's health and also asking how soon she would make the statement to the public in rebuttal of Secretary's Blaine's open letter published some days ago, Mrs. Nevins, her mother, sent the following reply:

REPUBLICANS DISSATISFIED.

Will Not Abide by the Action of the Austin Convention.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 10.—Jas. P. Newcomb, president of the state republican league, today returned from Austin, where he attended the state convention. He is leader of what is known as the Lilly-White republican element of this state and will not abide by the action of the Austin convention, which was controlled by colored men, in selecting delegates to the national convention. He issued a call this evening for a mass convention of white republicans to be held at Dallas, April 12, for the purpose of selecting an opposing delegation to the Minneapolis convention.

JUDGMENT AGAINST BEN.

General Butler Indorses a Note to His Son.

BOSTON, March 10.—Judge Braley of the superior court has given judgment against Gen. B. F. Butler for a little over \$10,000 in a suit brought by the Prescott National bank of Lowell, against the general as indorser of a note. The general set up in defense that the bank had no title because it did not discount it, and that the note was made on Sunday and illegal. The general will appeal to the supreme court.

Home Rule is Coming.

NEW YORK, March 10.—A big mass meeting in support of the movement of Home Rule in Ireland will shortly be held in this city. The present parliament will expire in 1893. The National federation of America point with satisfaction to the results of by-elections. Three-fourths of the seats thus vacated during the last five years have been filled by members of the liberal party. The federation leaders held a meeting at the Hoffman house Saturday night and decided to hold the demonstration in the Academy of Music.

Cincinnati Murder.

CINCINNATI, O., March 10.—Last evening John W. Greer, his wife and his brother-in-law, John McKay, quarreled about a deal in property. McKay and Mrs. Greer both assaulted Greer and so badly beat him that he died this morning. The fight took place at Greer's home in North Fairmount. The murdered man was well off and was formerly a prominent coal merchant in this city.

Killed Himself.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., March 10.—George Golden, aged 65, committed suicide today by shooting himself. He left a note saying he took his life because he lost all his money by the failure of the California National bank. This is the second suicide as a result of the bank's failure.

Steamers Collide.

NEW YORK, March 10.—The outgoing steamer Seneca, for Richmond, and incoming steamer Roanoke, both of the Old Dominion line, collided in the harbor during the fog. Both were considerably damaged, but the Seneca proceeded and the Roanoke went to her dock.

Cleveland Will Hunt.

BAKINGHAM, March 10.—Ex-President Cleveland arrived at Spessita island, head of Chesapeake bay, this evening. A brief dispatch says he will spend a few days duck hunting.

Anti-Pinkerton Bill Passed.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 10.—The assembly has concurred in the senate amendments to the anti-Pinkerton bill.

SCUDDER IS WILD

He Springs at His Old Father and Tries to Choke Him.

STARTLING SCENE IN THE JAIL

The Prisoner Overpowered by Attendants—An Effort to Have Him Returned to the Hospital.

CHICAGO, March 10.—Dr. Scudder made a murderous assault upon his venerable father, the Rev. H. M. Scudder, in his cell at the county jail this morning. Only the timely assistance of Dr. Noble and an attendant saved him from serious injury. The prisoner's father, Dr. Scudder's wife and a cousin named Frank Scudder, called at the jail during the morning. Dr. Noble was in the prisoner's cell at the time attending to his needs. The three visitors were admitted to the narrow corridor into which cell No. 11, occupied by the alleged murderer, opens. Mrs. Scudder and the cousin remained outside, while the doctor's father went inside the cell. At sight of his father the prisoner's face brightened a little and he showed the first sign of interest since his incarceration in the jail. "I am glad to see you," he said in a low voice. Then he grasped his father's hand and kissed him. "Would you like to see your wife?" he asked. Dr. Scudder made no reply. "She is outside and would like to see you," continued the father. "She told me to tell you that she loved you dearly and would give her life to serve you. Won't you see her, Henry, and let her comfort you?"

He is Surely Crazy.

While his father was pleading with him a wild look came into the doctor's eyes. Suddenly he uttered a piercing scream, and springing from the cot, where he had been sitting, grabbed his father by the throat. Dr. Noble and an attendant grappled with the enraged prisoner, and after a severe struggle finally succeeded in forcing him back on the bed.

On hearing the scream his wife sprang to the cell door and stood a frightened witness to the struggle. When it was over she burst into a fit of hysterical weeping, and wildly demanded to see her husband. Jailor Morris led the woman in a half-fainting condition to his office and a few moments later the party left the jail.

Attorney Hynes this morning made a futile attempt to have the prisoner returned to the custody of Dr. Noble. State's Attorney Longenecker, however, defeated the possible success of the movement by instructing Dr. Noble not to pass on the condition of the prisoner, and to have nothing to do with the matter. The plan was to have the doctor examine the prisoner, and, if possible, get him to aver that his condition necessitated the prisoner's return to the Detention Hospital.

The Historic Cell.

Cell No. 11 in the county jail, where Dr. Scudder is confined, seems destined to become historic. It was here that Louis Lingg, the handsomest as well as the fiercest and most reckless of the anarchists, was confined for months in the movement by instructing Dr. Noble not to pass on the condition of the prisoner, and to have nothing to do with the matter. The plan was to have the doctor examine the prisoner, and, if possible, get him to aver that his condition necessitated the prisoner's return to the Detention Hospital.

Lingg's desperate suicide is still fresh in the minds of all the officials in the jail and the story is still eagerly asked for by the curious visitor. Jailor Morris and the turnkeys regard cell No. 11 with something akin to superstition, and are evidently determined to prevent its being made the scene of another suicidal horror. Jailor Morris is convinced that Dr. Scudder's insanity is simulated, and believes that a man of his mental attainments and placed under such a fearful position would surely face death rather than a protracted criminal trial. For this reason he has given orders that the closest kind of watch shall be kept on the prisoner. As soon as he was locked up yesterday afternoon Dr. Scudder resumed his tactics at the Detention hospital by going to bed, and by 10 o'clock this morning had given no sign of a desire to get up.

A 5 o'clock supper of toast and tea was taken to his cell, but he refused to eat or drink. At 10 o'clock when the turnkey asked if he was comfortable, the doctor turned his face to the wall and held his peace, not even showing that he had heard the kindly meant inquiry. From that time until the visit of Dr. Scudder, Sr., he remained morose, silent and almost inert, apparently taking no notice whatever of his surroundings and scarcely changing his position on the cot.

JINGO FEELING IN ENGLAND.

Tories Hope to Gain Politically by Agitation Against America.

LONDON, March 10.—The news from America is the absorbing topic of discussion and it is intimated strongly that should the American government attempt retaliation against Canada, England will withdraw from arbitration and meet any issue that the United States may choose to raise in Behring Sea with a plain assertion of the right of English subjects to hunt for seal outside of the recognized limit of the United States' jurisdiction. This position is urged by many of the Tories and is said to be regarded without disfavor, although as yet without open approval at the foreign office. The Tories are desperate to get an issue that would arouse jingoism and rally the country to the support of the government. Lord Salisbury's policy is generally approved, even by the liberals, and the opinion is expressed in Tory circles that the prestige thus gained would stimulate a general support of a course assertive of British and Canadian claims in North America. There has been a notable disposition on the part of the newspaper community supposed to be in the confidence of the government to foster a feeling of hostility to America and to arouse an impression that Americans are unfriendly to Great Britain. With this object ridiculous communications have been published, alleged to have been written by Americans, and containing bombastic denunciations against England.

Even if these letters were genuine, they would not be published under ordinary circumstances, and without

some special motive on the part of the newspapers giving them space. There is reason, however, to believe that they have been written to order, as it is not thought likely that any genuine and sensible American would threaten, as one of these writers has done, to throw 2,000,000 of men into Great Britain and blot it from the face of the earth. This absurd letter, however, is being made the subject of general comment throughout England, as an evidence of the American braggadocio and animosity.

The Tories also regard the time as favorable for an anti-American demonstration on account of the irritation that exists among large numbers of working people who have had their wages reduced or been deprived of employment altogether on account of the McKinley law. This feeling is especially strong in Wales, and the manufacturing districts, which are strongly liberal, and which, some supporters of the government think, might be won over to Lord Salisbury by any course that would cause the Americans to suffer something in retaliation for the suffering which their high tariff has brought upon many thousands in Great Britain.

Lord Salisbury is Supported.

For these reasons Lord Salisbury's attitude is openly supported by the Tories and it is not without sympathy among liberals. In several quarters, while officials are reluctant, unofficially it is stated that the British squadron in the Pacific can be depended upon to do its duty in the event of any encounter with the Americans. It is well known that during the recent revolution in Chili the sympathies of Rear Admiral Charles F. Holham and his fellow officers were strongly with the revolutionists and that they would have liked nothing better than a chance to rebuke the course of the American navy. Not a few of the Chilean naval officers had been trained in company with the British officers, and there was a strong fellow feeling. This feeling has not diminished with Chili's surrender to American demands, and said a gentleman, who is persona grata at the admiralty: "The Americans will make a most serious blunder if they suppose there will be any hesitation on the part of the British navy in defending British subjects engaged in an occupation which Great Britain holds to be lawful."

Rightly or wrongly the sentiment of the Tories is that a jingo policy toward America on the Behring Sea question will be both safe and politically profitable, and that even in the gravest event it would be the best policy to pursue. The Tory St. James Gazette says that a real fight is being made by the American government over the *modus vivendi*, and suggests that it would be better to allow sailing to go on as usual and for the arbitrators afterward to decide what damage, if any, had been done.

MANY NEGROES WERE PRESENT.

To Attend the Funeral Services of Their Lynched Brother.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 10.—Fully 10,000 negroes from the country came into the city today. By noon the church where the funeral services were held was filled. By 1 o'clock the street in front of the church was jammed with negroes of all ages and ages. A strong reserve of police held at the police station, fearing a riot. The discourse lasted one hour, but the preacher was very temperate in his remarks, having been warned by the authorities to do nothing that might cause an outbreak. The bodies were taken to the negro cemetery followed by the largest procession ever seen in Memphis. It is not accurate to say that the leaders of the mob were deputy sheriffs. Judge Dubois has expressed his determination to bring the authors of the lynching to justice.

Slipped With the Teacher's Money.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Amandee S. Leache, a leading member of the board of school directors, member of one of the best and oldest families in this state, was today discovered to be a forger. Three weeks ago Leache disappeared from the city, having had a serious quarrel with his wife's account of another woman. Before going he took occasion to carry off sundry amounts due teachers, and wrote checks for various amounts on several friends, aggregating \$7000. One of the principal victims is Jas. D. Houston, a leading politician.

Work Killed Him.

COLUMBUS, March 10.—John Hyde, received at the penitentiary from Defiance county on an eight-year sentence for burglary and larceny, died this morning of peritonitis. During his imprisonment he has earned an average of \$1 per day by overwork and has sent the money home to his mother. About \$100 remains to his credit on the prison books, and he verbally ordered it given to certain relatives. An effort was being made to secure a pardon for him. The remains will be sent to Defiance for interment.

Hung Him in Effigy.

ADRIAN, March 10.—Jerome Greene of Adrian was hung and burned in effigy because he attempted to evict Erskine Wilson, a widow, from her farm, near Holloway. He held a claim on the farm, and when he appeared to eject the widow her friends were on hand and carried the things back into the house as fast as he put them out. The hanging was conducted with much shouting and howling by the citizens.

Ren Gano on Trial.

MR. GLEAD, O., March 10.—The trial of Ren Gano, who shot and killed his wife at Fulton, this county, on the 18th of last August, began here yesterday morning in common pleas court, Judge McCray on the bench. It will probably take the greater part of the week to secure a jury. It is feared there will be trouble before it ends, as there is a bitter feeling against Gano.

Suit Against City of Dayton.

DAYTON, O., March 10.—George W. Foster of Columbus, one of the bidders on street paving contracts here, has brought suit to compel the city to annual the contract given to Edward Ryan, of Springfield, at \$142,249 and award it to him (Foster) at his bid of \$141,225 for material and work.

Tried to Wreck a Train.

MONROE, March 10.—An attempt was made to wreck a Michigan Central passenger train near here Tuesday night. Obstructions on the track caused the engine to be derailed and the cars to leave the rails. The engineer and fireman escaped with a few bruises by jumping. None of the passengers were seriously hurt.

FISK TALKS TYLER

His Lecture in the Park Congregational Church.

POLITICAL SITUATION IN 1840

Discussed at Length—Harrison Did Not See He Had Time to Announce His Policy.

"Tippecanoe and Tyler, too," was the subject of John Fisk's lecture last night, the fifth of the delightful series now being given at the Park Congregational church. A summary of the political situations previous to 1832, as treated in the lectures already delivered, opened the discourse. In surveying the situation in 1832, Mr. Fisk said it was necessary to take into account the attitude of the southern states, which, although strict constructionists, were not in harmony with Jackson democrats, and did not agree with either Calhoun's or Webster's political sentiments. At that time many of those states, especially those on the border, were in that attitude that while they would not lead in secession, were quite ready to follow it. Nowhere was that attitude better exemplified than by Virginia, and in no man better than in John Tyler, tenth president of the United States.

Short Biography of Tyler.

A short biography of John Tyler up to the time he was elected to the Virginia legislature followed. From that time on his political career was a marked one. As a member of congress, he made himself prominent as the most rigid of strict constructionists, a belief which so pleased his constituents that he was re-elected without a single dissenting vote. He also took a decided action against protective tariff, of which he was a fierce opponent. He was elected to the United States senate by the small odds of 115 against 110 votes, and in 1832 he supported Jackson only as a less objectionable man than Clay for the presidency.

A discussion of Tyler's attitude towards Jackson's administration followed. Tyler himself was no friend to the United States banks, but he disapproved still more strongly the methods by which Jackson assailed them. The only bond of alliance between northern and southern whigs at that time, said Mr. Fisk, was their common hostility to Jackson's democracy. In 1835, there could be no agreement between them for a presidential candidate, so as a sort of compromise, they put General William Henry Harrison into that field. Harrison's ancestry, birth, and education were briefly commented upon; his military career, and the events that made that career prominent, were sketched by the speaker, who summed General Harrison up as a "good soldier, thoroughly upright, but who had little or nothing to commit himself upon the political differences of the day."

Crisis of 1837.

Almost immediately following the defeat of the whig party in the presidential election came the financial crisis of 1837, a crisis as severe as any ever known; and the cause of which "was believed, in the commercial world, to be the result of Jackson's assault upon the banks." Mr. Fisk went on to prove that this belief was a very erroneous one, and gave an exhaustive analysis of the true reasons for the panic, showing that the seeds for it had been sown long before. For further discussion of the panic he referred his hearers to a book on Martin Van Buren, by Edward Shepard. So serious were the results of the panic that a general revolt against Van Buren followed and Harrison and Tyler were renominated for the ticket of 1840. The "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" campaign Mr. Fisk characterized as the most uproarious and clamorous ever known. The inauguration of March, 1841, brought some surprises to their followers, who had been promised civil service reform during the campaign, a reform which was all summed up in "turning the rascals out."

Didn't Save Time.

Mr. Harrison died so soon after inauguration that he didn't have time to announce his policy, and the elevation of Tyler to the office of president was regarded with some apprehension by the friends of the party, Tyler being recognized as a man who spoke his opinions as boldly and clearly as any man in the United States. One of the first questions brought up in Tyler's administration was "shall we restore the banks?" On constitutional grounds Tyler had always maintained that the nation had no power to create banks in the states without, at least, the assent of the state. Congress met in extra session, and the bank bill passed both houses, was vetoed by Tyler, and just failed being carried by a two-thirds vote. Mr. Fisk then reviewed all the tricks and subtleties attempted by congress to get Tyler to sign the bill. However, just about that time, the state elections showed that there was some reconciliation on the part of the democrats to Tyler's policy. On the crucial question of banks the president's mettle was tried, but his

Belief Could not be Shaken.

The latter part of his administration opened a new chapter in American politics (a chapter which will be more thoroughly discussed in the next lecture). In 1841 many Tyler men went over to the democrats, a party which became more and more a southern party. On the other hand, about the same time many of the best democrats went over to the whig party. Tyler, Mr. Fisk said he summed up, was not a great man, yet not as trivial as some of his detractors would have the world believe.

STOWAWAYS STARVED.

Italians Stealing a Free Ride to America Nearly Pass in Their Checks.

NEW YORK, March 10.—Two emaciated Italians were landed on Ellis Island yesterday, and the story they told of nine days of involuntary fasting was fully borne out by their appearance. The men were Salvatore Orlando and Lorenzo Rinaldi, who were taken from the Italian steamship Entella, which arrived yesterday from Mediterranean ports.

The vessel left Gibraltar fourteen days ago, and according to the statements of the two men they boarded her there. They were anxious to come

to America, and had no money, so the day on which the vessel sailed they managed to get on board and secure themselves among the cargo in the hold.

They had one loaf of bread between them, but this they ate the first day out. They passed on the hatch, thinking to attract attention, but failed. Then they lay down and passed for death. On the third day they heard some one talking near an open hatchway, and concluded to try once more to attract attention.

They yelled as loud as they could, and soon heard an answering shout. Two of the crew had heard them. They were quickly carried on deck, and were found to be almost dead. The ship's surgeon took care of them, and during the remainder of the voyage they were fed by the stowage passengers.

WHY ARE THEY ILL?

Sanitary Reasons for the Illness of Distinguished Washington Residents.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—With Mr. Springer wavering between life and death, with Mr. Mills seriously ill, and fighting a relapse after days of gaining health, with Mr. Holman but today added to the sick list, with Mr. Kendall lying dead, with twenty or thirty other members of the house on sick leave, and Senators Hoar, Quay and Cameron disabled, inquiry naturally arises as to the sanitary condition of the capital. The truth probably is that the mechanical appliances to insure a pure atmosphere in the precincts of the capital building are as perfect as is necessary. The fault undoubtedly lies in the habits of congressmen and the lack of attention to the ventilation of the two chambers. Two-thirds of the senators chew tobacco, and in the senate chamber fifty senators are constantly expiring their contents into the air already poisoned by lack of ventilation. In the house probably three of every four members chew tobacco, and most of them appear to think that the heat registers about their feet are the proper targets for exasperation. The number of persons in the hall during the sittings is rarely less than 1000, and ranges from that to 3000, including members and spectators. Ventilation is given little attention, and what with air poisoned with having been breathed many times and laden with the almost visible emanations from unclean bodies, reeking cuspidors, frying registers, tobacco crammed mouths and smoke of more or less execrable cigars, the winter air that sickness is not epidemic among all who are forced to pass a few hours each day in this pestiferous place.

EIGHT WERE ARRESTED.

Violated the United States Neutrality Laws in Aiding Garza.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 10.—United States Marshal Paul Fricke arrived here this evening with eight prisoners arrested in Nueces and Duval counties upon a charge violating the United States neutrality laws, by aiding Cataline Garza in a revolutionary movement. They were taken before United States Commissioner Price immediately upon arrival. Each gave bonds in the sum of \$2000. Munoz, one of the prisoners, is editor of Garza's former newspaper, El Internacional, published at Palmar, El Paso. They were arrested upon the Texas coast by Capt. Bourke of the United States army.

THE PRESIDENT'S CHOICE.

J. C. Clements of Georgia to Fill Vacancy on the Interstate Commission.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The president has nominated J. C. Clements, of



J. C. CLEMENTS.

Georgia, to be an interstate commerce commissioner, vice Walter Briggs, deceased, and William Lindsay, deceased. Mr. Clements, the nominee for interstate commerce commissioner, was formerly a member of congress from Georgia. He was for ten years a member of the house, retiring at the close of the last congress. He is a native of Georgia and is 46 years old. He is an able lawyer and has an extensive acquaintance with public men and affairs.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 10.—Congressman Judson C. Clements, of Georgia, who has just been appointed interstate commerce commissioner, is here. He says he will accept.

Kennedy Hypnotized Him.

CANTON, O., March 10.—Thomas, the 18-year-old son of J. H. Numan, a merchant, has disappeared, and it is thought that he has wandered away with Professor Kennedy and Flynn, hypnotists, who have been giving performances here and using the boy as a subject. The parents of the lad say that his mind and body have been wrecked by the hypnotic influence. At the time for opening a performance the boy would become almost frenzied if not permitted to attend, but at it close he would beg to be kept away from the next one.

Blizzard in the East.

READING, Pa., March 10.—The western blizzard reached this section this afternoon, and the mercury fell ten degrees inside of an hour. Shortly before 2 o'clock a violent snow storm set in with a furious wind. It has been snowing steadily for two hours. There are no indications of the storm letting up. The Schuylkill river is much swollen owing to recent rains and today's storm.

Instructed for Harrison.

AUSTIN, Texas, March 10.—The state republican convention last night elected four delegates to the national convention and adopted resolutions instructing the delegates to cast the vote of Texas for President Harrison.